



GCE AS/A LEVEL

2290U20-1

TUESDAY, 21 MAY 2024 – AFTERNOON

PSYCHOLOGY – AS unit 2

Using Psychological Concepts

1 hour 30 minutes plus your additional time allowance

Surname _____

First name(s) _____

Centre Number _____

Candidate Number 2 _____

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	20	
2.	3	
3.	2	
4.	2	
5.	6	
6.	2	
7.	2	
8.	13	
9.	12	
10.	18	
Total	80	

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

You may require a calculator and a ruler.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink, black ball-point pen or your usual method.

You may use a pencil for graphs and diagrams only.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the front cover.

Answer ALL questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. Additional space is provided for some questions within the booklet (if required). If further space is required for any question, you should use the additional page(s) at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) correctly.

(Turn over)

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation in your answers.

Assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.

Answer ALL questions in Section A AND Section B.

SECTION A – CONTEMPORARY DEBATE

- 1. With reference to psychological research and/or theories, critically consider whether eye-witness testimony is reliable. [20 marks]**

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Additional space for question 1 only:

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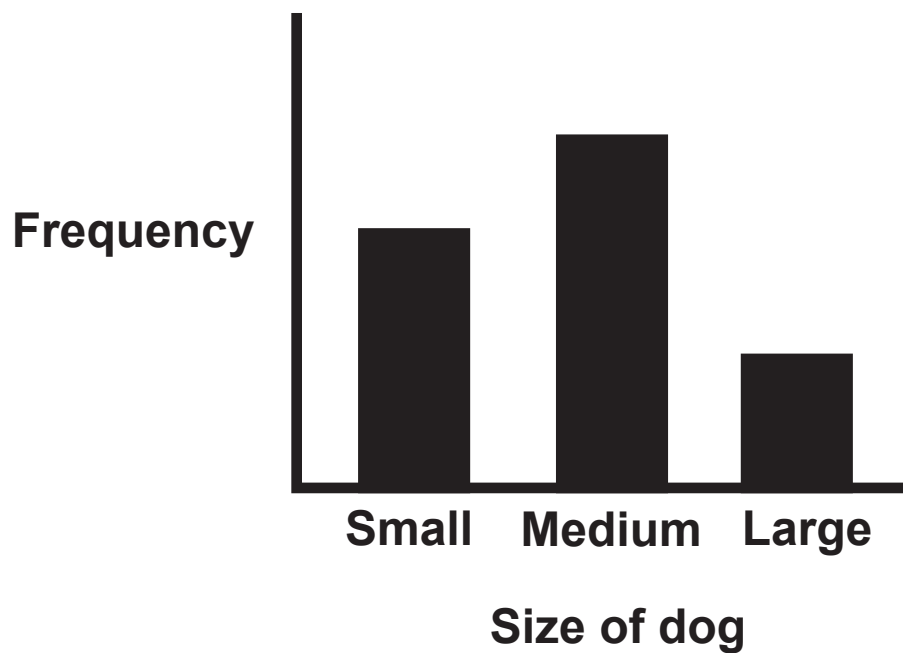
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SECTION B – PRINCIPLES OF RESEARCH

2. Identify the graphical representations shown in the figures below and page on 11:

(a)

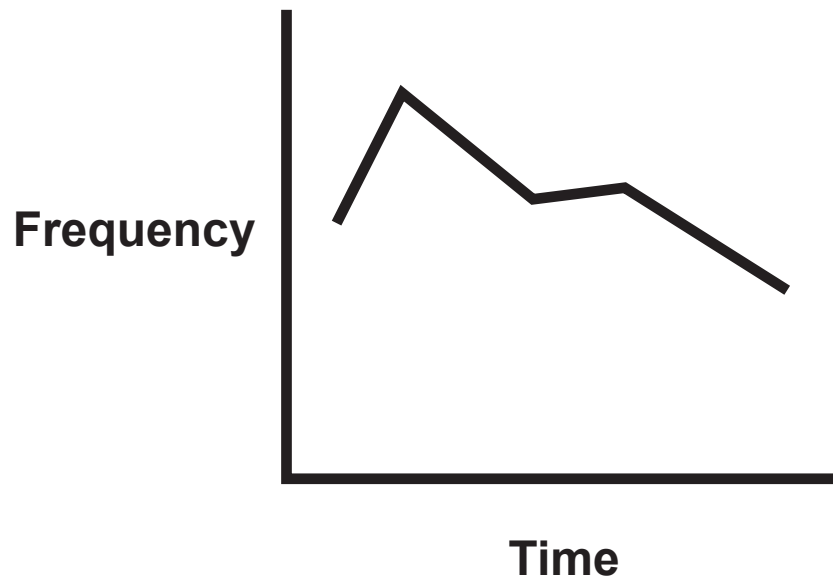
[1 mark]



(Turn over)

(b)

[1 mark]



(c)

[1 mark]



(Turn over)

3. Define what is meant by the term 'confounding variables'. [2 marks]

4. Identify TWO features of the participants selected by Kohlberg (1968) in his research 'The child as a moral philosopher'. [2 marks]

5. Critically consider the strengths and weaknesses of quasi-experiments. [6 marks]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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7. Explain ONE way in which Milgram's (1963) 'Behavioral study of Obedience' may have posed a 'risk to the participants' values, beliefs, relationships, status or privacy'. [2 marks]

- 8. A criminal psychologist sent a questionnaire to every fifth driver who had been issued a speeding fine. Each questionnaire included questions designed to measure whether the drivers were high thrill-seeking or low thrill-seeking. The researcher aimed to establish whether high thrill-seeking drivers drove faster in miles per hour (m.p.h.).**
- (a) Write an appropriate null hypothesis for this research. [2 marks]**

8 (b) (i)

The researcher used a systematic sample. Briefly explain how they did this. [1 marks]

(ii) Briefly evaluate ONE strength of the sampling technique used in this research. [2 marks]

(Turn over)

8 (b) (iii)

Briefly evaluate ONE weakness of the sampling technique used in this research. [2 marks]

(Turn over)

FIGURE 1. AVERAGE SPEED (M.P.H.) FOR HIGH AND LOW THRILL-SEEKING GROUPS

	HIGH THRILL-SEEKING GROUP	LOW THRILL-SEEKING GROUP
AVERAGE SPEED (MEAN)	96.7 m.p.h.	79.2 m.p.h.

8 (c) Using the data in FIGURE 1, describe ONE conclusion from this research. [2 marks]

(Turn over)

8 (d) Give ONE strength and ONE weakness of using the mean as the measure of central tendency in this research. [2 marks + 2 marks]

9. Two psychologists undertook research into human-cat relationships. This involved the 'secure base' test with 45 cat owners, where both the cat and owner were placed in a room (in a laboratory) and the behaviour of the cat was observed under three stages:

Stage 1 – The cat and owner are together in the room.

Stage 2 – The cat is alone in the room.

Stage 3 – The cat and owner are reunited in the room.

- (a) Describe the main features of research conducted in a laboratory environment. [3 marks]

9 (b) Briefly describe ONE ethical guideline that must be followed by psychologists when working with animals. [2 marks]

9 (c) Explain how the psychologists in this research could have collected their participants via snowball sampling. [3 marks]

[illegible]

(Turn over)

[illegible]

Researchers found that cats left alone in the room showed a stress response and were less willing to explore the room unaccompanied than when their owners were present.

9 (e) Explain ONE reason why operationalising ‘stress response’ would be important in this research.

[2 marks]

(Turn over)

FIGURE 2. Results for participants in group one

Participant	Number of questions answered correctly / 20
A	18
B	15
C	17
D	13
E	12
F	17
G	16
H	14
I	13

FIGURE 3. Results for participants in group two

Participant	Number of questions answered correctly / 20
J	13
K	12
L	10
M	11
N	9
O	13
P	10
Q	11
R	10

10. A cognitive psychologist was interested in studying 'photo-taking memory impairment'. This is the idea that people have a poorer memory of something if they take a photo of it, rather than just observing it.

To test this idea, participants were taken to an art gallery to look at ten sculptures. They were then split into one of two groups:

Group one participants were not allowed to take any photos.

Group two participants were allowed to take five photos of each sculpture.

All participants were then asked two questions about each of the sculptures they had seen.

Results for the two groups are shown opposite.

- (a) Identify and explain the experimental design that has been used in this research. [2 marks]

10 (b)

Explain how the psychologist in this research may have gained valid consent from their participants.

[3 marks]

[illegible]

(Turn over)

10 (c) (i)

**Using the data in FIGURE 2 (opposite page 31),
calculate the range of scores for group one.
Show your workings. [2 marks]**

10 (c) (ii)

Using the data in FIGURE 3 (opposite page 31),
calculate the modal score for group two.
Show your workings. [2 marks]

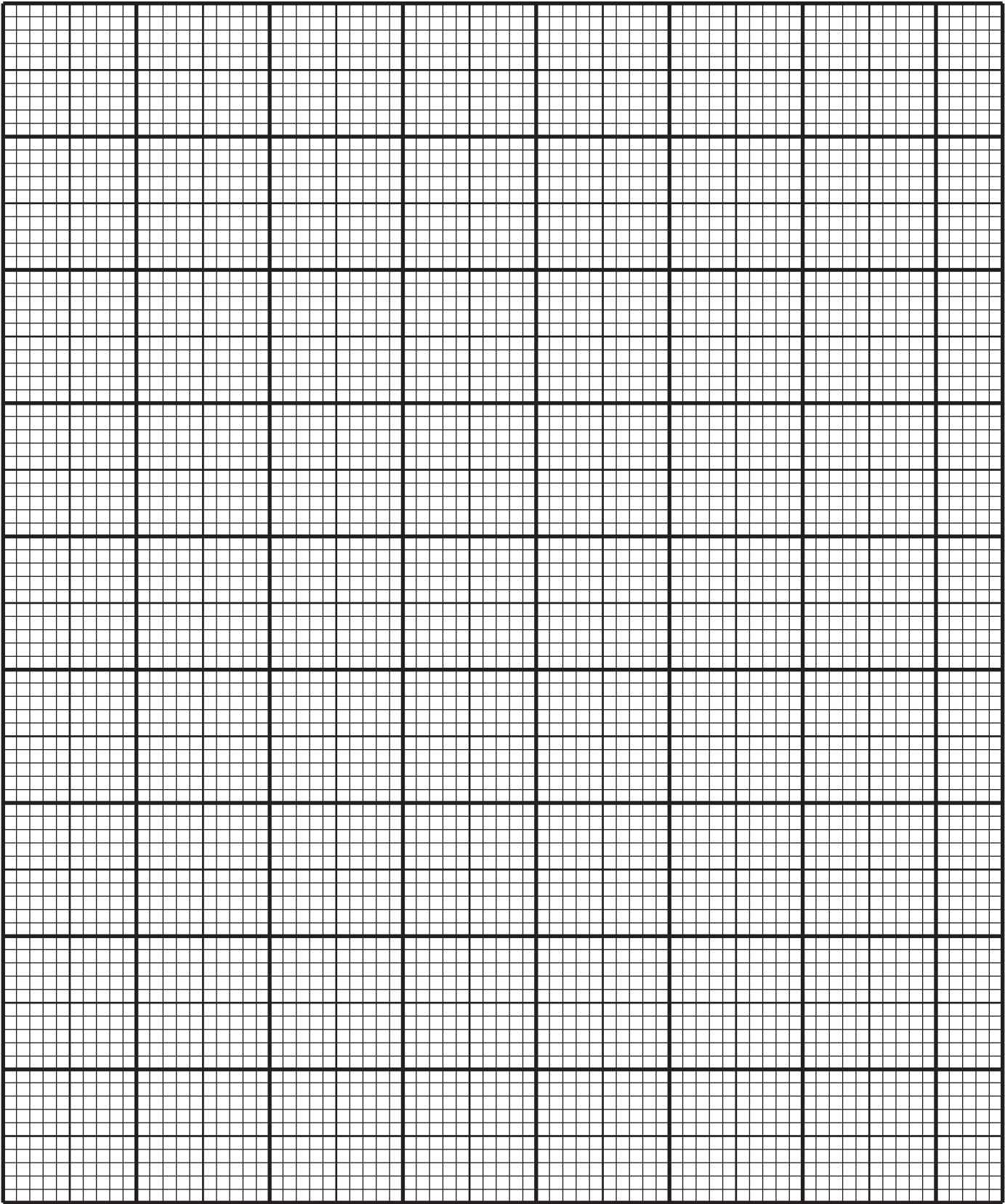
10 (c) (iii)

Briefly evaluate ONE advantage of using the mode as a measure of central tendency. [2 marks]

(Turn over)

10 (d)

Explain ONE issue of validity that may have arisen in this research. [2 marks]



10 (e)

The mean memory score was 15 for group one (no photos taken), and 11 for group two (five photos taken). Draw and label a bar chart (on the graph paper opposite) to display the mean scores for each group. [5 marks]

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